NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce Nassau streets, opposite the City Hall,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE published every B'ednesday and Saturday to ce \$0 per annum. Two copies for \$5.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Later from the Wreck of the Empire-Two

wreck of the Empire this morning. One of them has as not yet been ascertained. The whole number

Board of Health.

ant Governor, and Hon. Louis Boxpeton

CHARLES M. CONRAD was nominated for Congress in the Hd (Thibodesux's) District, and in the Hld (Har nanson's) Col. RICHARD STEWART. Both were nomin

from the lat or lVth Districts. The Delegates from the lat, however, fixed upon Saturday, the 19th

FROM VENEZUELA .- The brig Abram, Capt. COLMAN, arrived this morning from Curacoa whene

Frederick Wareham, one of the hands on

e steamer White Cloud, in which the gres charge of having purposely set fire to that boat.

CF A part of the mails of the ill-fated Empire ed their destination in Troy.

CITY ITEMS.

THURSDAY, May 24, 1842. City, in spite of the efforts of the street cleaners to get it out of the way. Vegetation goes of

Accident AT THE LAUNCH .- At the capsizing pulled to him and he was asked to get in, but said " no pick up the boy," (pointing to him) that was off at son distance, as he was a good awimmer and would swim to the whart. The boat had barely left him when he sunk. Messrs. Chamberlain & Phelps. (the owners.) are making liberal arrangements for the family of the deceased.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- About 7 o'clock fast ever ing a boy named Brisley, about 13 years of age, whose parents reside at 778 Washington st. was drowned while bathing in the river at the foot of Horatio st. His body was soon afterward recovered and taken to the dence of his father.

FIRES .- A fire broke out in a frame building in Eleventh st. near the Seventh av. occasioned by a stove pipe, which led through the root. Put out with trifling damage Another fire broke out yesterday in the sia ble of Henry Cadmus, 49 Grove-st, which was extin guished by officer Carpenter with slight damage

FOUNDLING.-The body of a female child was found about 4 o'clock this morning, by officer Cunning-ham at the mouth of the culvert, corner of Jacob and Perry sts. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

the custody for threatening to take the life of his wife. He was looked up. About 73 o'clock last evening take the was looked up. About 73 o'clock last evening office Minchs of the Sixth Ward arrested a man named Salvani Cohen for threatening the life of Louis Schil, 132 Leonia at Lifeli to answer. A fellow named William McGo, ern was taken time custody for assaulting officers Coyand McGotarty of the First Ward with a gan. He was locked up. POLICE COURT - William Henry was last evening tak

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

FIRE-Seven Houses Burned .- This morning about 24 o'clock the new frame building 150 Tillary at Brooklyn, was discovered to be on fire and the alarm given but without any beneficial effect, for in a very short time, the fire spreading toward Gold-st. sever soft lime, the fire spreading toward Gold'st. seven houses were entirely consumed, four on the Tillary st. and three on the Gold'st side. The corner house was eccupied by Mr. Lackhead as a grocery and the other houses were chiefly occupied by Irish laborers and other very poor persons, including some colored people. The building whence the fire originated and was first perceived was uninhabited and not completely finished which lead to the supposition of it being the work of an incendiary.

which lead to the supposition of it being the work of alignentiary.

The probable loss is estimated at between \$6,000 and \$7,000, and a portion of the property is insured in the mm of \$1,000, of which \$1,750 is in the Tennessee in surance Co and \$1,200 in the North Western. A great number of families are left houseless by this confiagration. The houses were two story buildings, of wood, and were it not that the night was calm and the efforts of the freemen directed to keep the fire from spreading farther, immense damage would certainly have been the result.

THE LUCA FAMILY .- This company of singers who were so well received at the Anti-Slavery Annive eary in New York, will sing to night at the Plynn, Tabernacle, in this city. They possess much both as vocal and instrumental performers

THE MILWAUKEE FIRE -The bosowing account of the recent destructive fire at Milwaukee is from a slip issued from the office of the Daily Sentinel and Ga

Sup issued from the office of the Party Scatter data to office.

Our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, and before it was extinguished, property to the amount of \$50.000 or \$50,000 or \$60,000 or \$60

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUN

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. VOL. 1X. NO. 40.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1819.

WHOLE NO. 2531.

ANCIENT MINEVER.

by contemporaneous monuments, preserved f

aconstancy of the seasons keep forethought alive and give birth to the useful arts and to the science of observation. The abundance of resources, the absence of every obstacle, of all separation be tween the different parts of these vast plains, altween the different parts of these vast plains, al-low the aggregation of a great number of men upon one and the same space and facilitate the formation of those mighty primitive States which awaze us by the grandeur of their proportions. Each of them finds upon its own soil all that is necessary for a brilliant exhibition of its resources. We see these nations come rapidly forward and reach in the remotest autiquity a degree of cul-ture of which the temples and the manuments of Egypt and of India, and the recently discovered palaces of Ninevech are living and glorious witpalaces of Nineveh are living and glorious wi

palaces of Ninevell are living and glorious witnesses.

Immediately after the Flood we find Noah and his sons occupying the extensive plains of this region, watered by numerous rivers and bounded by lofty mouetains. It is impossible to identify the first habitation of the posterity of Noah, but the probability is that, coming down from the mountains of Armenia, they entered into Mesopotamia, the land of Shinar. As the population increased, they scattered in separate families to the South and West. Ham, the second son of Noah, was the progenitor of the African race, but his descendants for some generations abode also in Asia. His son Cush begat Nimrod, who is called "the mighty hunter before the Lord." His forags were directed not only against wild beasts, but against the little communities which began to be established as men relinquished the pastoral for agricultural life, or as they clustered together for mutual aid. intile communities which began to be established as men relinquished the pastoral for agricultural life, or as they clustered together for mutual aid and protection. He succeeded in reducing several of these communities to a state of subjection, consolidating them into one kingdom, and substituting a monarchical government for the simple patriarchal form which had heretolore existed. According to some ancient versions, Nimitod was "a warlike giant," and "a terrible tyrant—a man of promess—the leader of a band of adventurous and lawless spirits." His name, which was probably given by contemporaries or by posterity to indicate his character, has passed into a proverbits literal signification is, "the rebellious one," or more intensive, "the extremely impious rebel, characterizing a man who had thrawn off all restraint from his fellow men and from God himself Nimred was the first memal chief that founded a permanent monarchy. He was the Nims of proach history—for there seems to be no sufficient reason for distinguishing between the two—a warrior, a conqueror, the builder of cities and the founder of an empire. In Gen. x, we are told that the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Ersto, and Accad, and Calahe, in the land of Shi-ar and then, it is added, "out of that land went torth Asshur, and buildeth Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah, and Resen between Nineveh and Calah; the same is a great city. But it seems strange that Assiur, a son of Shem, should be thus introduced among the descendants of Ham, whose genealogy Moses is here giving, and especially that an event in the history of Asshur should be narrated before the mention of his birth, which first occurs in the enumeration of the descendants

cally that an event in the history of Assaur anodul
be narrated before the mention of his birth, which
first occurs in the enumeration of the descendants
of Shem, several verses afterward. This anomaly
has led scholars to conjecture a different reading
of the tenth verse, which is given in the margin of
our larger English Biblics. "Out of that land he
that is, Nirarod, who has just been mentioned—
went terth into Assbur," where the descendants
of the process probably settled, into Assaura. of Shem were probably settled—into Assyria— conquered it, and built there Nineveh and other cities. This is evidently the proper transistion, for it preserves the connection, and makes the re-cord consistent with itself.

The date of the foundation of the Assyrian Em-

The date of the foundation of the Assyrian Em-pire, of which Ninevah was the capital, is lost in obscurity. It was probably not less than 2,000 years B. C.; and as Noah lived for 300 years after the Flood, it is probable that the foundations of that city were laid before he was was gathered to his

Lest it should seem strange that the rearing of so many cities should be attributed to one man, it react, his sons, smote him should be borne in mind that cities were not then escape into the land of Art built with the compactness of modern cities. The his son, reigned in his stead

on. It was a profligate city It was a pro-city. Yet it retained some knowledge of the field and some fear of his judgments; for a reaching of the Prophet we behold a specta I humiliation seldom witnessed in this apos the preacting of the Propert we could a special condition of the manust of his subjects all were clothed with suckcloth before the God of Heaven.

The successor of this monarch, Tiglath Pileser, formed an alliance with Abaz, King of Julish against the combined armies of the King of Israel and the King of Syria, in consideration of which Abaz gave him the silver and gold of the temple. He besteged Damascus, captured it, put to death the Syrian Monarch and carried away his people with many of the Israelites into captivity beyond the Eaphrates. The next Assyrian monarch was Shaimanazar. To him Hoshea, King of Israel, became tributary, but alterward revolted and formed an alliance with Esypt, whereupon the Assyrian monarch beseiged Samaria and laid it waste; transported the inhabitants in mass to Assyria, and introduced new colonies in their waste; transported the inhabitants in mass to Assyria, and introduced new colonies in their stead. Phenicia, also, was subdued, with the exception of the Island of Tyre, about 730 B.C. This was probable the hight of the Assyrian Empire. It held sway over all Upper Asia, from Persia to the Mediterranean, from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf. It was a period of commercial greatness of opulence, of high culture, of luxury and of erminality. It was in this reign or in that of Sargon, his successor, that Ecypt was invaded and No-Ammon, the Thebes of Upper Egypt, destroyed. Islands, in his twentieth chapter, fore-

and to dimain, the Indeeds of Copies to troved. Isanah, in his twentieth chapter, fore-teds the destruction of that great city as the As-syrian General was marching against it. But Herschiah, King of Judah, revolted and made an alliance with Egypt. Hereupon, Sannacherib. rasalem. You will call to mind at once the infa-mous and biasphemous language of Rabshakeh as he stood under the wails of the city, and taunted the children of Israel, and asked them what were the gods of the nations before him, so that they were constrained in their fear to request him to ddress them in the Syrian language, and not in heir own vernacular, test the people within should ake the alarm. But Jehovan rebaked that aughty monarch. The Lord gave his promise to ome into the city-

Nor shoot an arrow there, nor come for shoot an arrow there, nor come before it wit, dure cast a bank against it. By the way that he, by the same shall be return, and shall not combine city, saith the Lord. For it will detend the care it, for my own sake, and for my servant's sake. And it came to pass that night that the of the Lord went out, and smote in the camp of sayrians an hundred fourscore and five thousand when they arose early in the morning, behold, the all dead corpect.

Asserting came down like a welf on the fold.

were all dead corpect.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold, and his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold; and the sheen of their spears was like stars on the ses When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep trailiee. It, he the leaves of the forest when Summer is green. That bost with their bunners at sunset evere esent like the leaves of the forest when Autumn list blown that bost on the morrow lay withered and strown. For the singel of death spread his wings on the blast, and breathed in the face of the foe as he passed. And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed, and the eyes of the sleepers waxed deatly and chill and their hearts but once heaved and forever were still and there lay the steed with his nostril all wide, But through it there rolled not the breath of his pride But through it there rolled not the breath of ms p and the foam of his gasping lay white on the turn and cold as the spray of the rock-besting surf. And chore lay the ruler, distorted and pale.
And there lay the ruler, distorted and pale.
With the dew on his brow and the rust on his usuf
and the fouts are all silent, the banners alone.
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unklown.
And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wall,

After this miserable discomfiture Sennacherib returned to Nineveh, where he was soon called to quella revolt of the Medos and Babylonians. After a few years he was assasinated by his own sons. "And it came to pass, as he was worshiping in the house of Nisroch his god, that Adrammelech and Shs-rece, his sons, smote him with the sword; and they scape into the land of Armen's And Exarhaddon,

Then follows comfort to Israel, after which th

ophet proceeds:
And Nineveh was like a pool of waters of old.
Yet they fee: "Stand! stand!" but no one loo

Seize the silver! Seize the gold! Series in silver 'Serie in gold'
And there is no end to the treasure.
Abundance of all coathy vessels.

Abundance of all coathy vessels.

And the heart melts and there is nottering of the And pangs in ell loins, and all faces gather redness.

whole of her with violence is full! the doth not give up her prey.

Lo'! am against thee, saith Jebovah of Hosts!
And I will uncover thy skirts before thy face,
And I will cause the nations to see thy nakedness

And I will cause the nations to see thy nakedness.
And the kingdoms thy shame.
And I will east upon thee abominations.
And I will disgrace thee.
And will set thee as a gazing stock.
And it shall come to pass that every one that seeth
thee shall fee from thee.
And whall see, 'Perished is Nineveh.
Who shall bewail her?
Who shall bewail her?
Lo' thy people are women in the nudst of thee.
To thy enemies wide opened shall be the gates of
thy late.

thy lane :
The fire shall consume thy bars, No healing for thy breach, Incurable is thy wound; All that hear the report of thee. Snell clay the hands upon thee. (ally passed.) For upon whom hath not thy wichedness continu

For upon whem hath nor thy wicandness continu.

Now let us look for the fulfillment of this prediction. What more unreasonable, humanly speak ms. than that such a city, so full of magnificence and power, should come to such an end! Sennacherib was sunceeded, as we have seen, by his son Esarhaddon. He was probably the Sardanapalus of Profane History. In the early part of his reign he appears to have been an active and successful warrior; but he sank into sensuality and sloth, and was especially addicted to the bestial vice intemperance. The satraps of Media and Babylonia revolted and besieged him in his capital. He sustained the siege for three years, such were the resources of Nieweb, and a prediction was attered by the oracle that the city should never betaken until the river itself should rise and over whelm it. Sardanapalus felt that he was safe, but the tradition is that on a certain morning it but the tradition is that on a certain morning it was rumored that the river, by a sudden rise, had effected a breach in the walls, and that through that breach the enemy were entering. The preparations at the Palace still withstood their ap jects were deserting him on every hand, and, to avoid the disgrace of being captured by his ene-mics, he made a base funeral pile, into which he threw his wines and treasures, his vessels and couches of silver and gold, and set them on fire-and then threw himself into the flames. This oc-curred 717 B. C. Thus ended the great Assyrian Empire. But Assyria maintained its existence as a separate State for more than a century after the death of Sardanapalns. It was reduced, however, in its territorial limits, and crippled in its redeath of Sardanapains. It was reduced, however, in its territorial limits, and crippled in its resources, gradually sinking into decay. At length, Cyaxares and Nabopolassan, Vice King of Babylon, made an alliance against Assyria, captured and destroyed Nineveh, and divided the kingdom between them. This was about the year 600 B. C.—a date which can be fixed with great accuracy it could not have been overthrown much before the death of Jesish, 609 B. C. because allusion is made to a King of Assyria having vexed him.—No mention is made of the Assyrias by Jeremiah in his general enumeration of the ecemies of Israel, in the year 605 B. C.—so that it was probably about the year 605 or 607 B. C. that Nineveh finally perished.

nally perished.
Some ten years after this event, the Prophet Ezekiel, who was living in captivity by the River Chebar, wrote his prophecy, in which he alades in the most graphic manner to the fall of Assyria. I cannot stay to read the passage at length, but you will find it Ezek XXXI, J, and onward. Therefore thus saint the Lord God, because thou hast litted up thyself in hight, and be hath shut up his top among the thick boughs, and his heart is lifted upon in his hight; I have, therefore driven him into the

cases, of exceedingly delicate structure, were ound existing in Ninoveh long before it was sup-lessed that glass was manufactured. The pulley posed that glass was manufactured. The polley, too, and the such were found, at a period long an terior to that to which they have been heretofore ascribed. It is evident that the art of embroidery was carried to great perfection. Assyra, as we learn from Ezchiel, had commerce with Tyre, and thence obtained blue cloths, and broidered work, and chests of rich apparel. All these sculptures indicate that the garments worm especially these of the King, were richly embrosidered. The ruins indicate great wealth and power. I have already said, in my previous description of this city in the hight of its grandeur—which, as you will readily hight of its grandeur—which, as you wis really perceive, was based upon these recent discovering—that one of the chambers found was 160 feet in length. Some 14 chambers have been excavated by Mr. Layard, and nearly the same number by Mr. Botta, at the distance of 18 miles apart—Probably all the rooms they discovered, in each location, belonged to a single paiace in that angle of the cits.

It is evident that the Assyrians were a conquer ing race. The monuments are chiefly the most ments of war. They were a gross, herce, sensua athletto people, having, as has been said, a perfect anachalance Those who most nearly resemble them at this day are the Koords of that same region at this day are the Koords of that same region. You see in their countenances the preponderance of the bratal part, settled ferocity and the consciousness of strength. How accurately does the bratal expression which marks the countenance of the charioteer, driving on to the fight (of which a drawing is before us, as copied by Layard, from the sculpture slab, answer to the description of Exchicit. They dash young men to pieces: their eye does not spare children, they are terrible and dreadful. They shall scoff at hings, and princes shall be a scorn to them. They shall divide every stronghold, for they shall heap up dust (that is, a mound) and take it. Whose arrows are shatts, and all their bows beat; their horses hoots shall mound and take if. Whose arrows are sharts, and all their bows best; their horses' hoofs shall be counted like a flint, and their wheels like a whirlwind." We find also representations of battering-rams, helmets, spears, awards, dirks, bludg-

The government of Nueven, as we learn traditionally, and as indicated by those discoveries, was absolutely despotic. There are abundant marks in all these soulptures of reverence to the Kinz. The King always takes precedence. Wherever the King is represented on the bas-relief, there is the chief point of interest in the battle or the chase. Perhaps he combined the offices of priest and monarch. He is generally found clothed in a long flowing robe, elegantly embroidered, having a girdle and tassels suspended from it, over it there is thrown a shorter tunic, and the head is crowned with a mitre or tara. Those of you who have access to the Biblioticon Socrea, published at Andover, will find a very interesting letter from the pen of Kev. Thomas Laurie, a Missionary of the American Board in the East, containing an account of a visit to the excavations at Khorsabad by Mr. Botta. He gives the same general description that you will find in Mr. Layard's book.

The religion of the Ninevites as brought to light by these discoveries, was evidently Sabianiam—the worship of the heat of Heaven. The San, Moon and Stars are often represented as suspended from the neck of the King. They had also other objects of worship, and one of the most remarkable and conspicuous of these was the human-headed, winged hon and buil. The first of these combined the bead of a man, the body of a lion, and the wings of an eagle, and strongly reminds us of the description of Ezekiel, when he essays to convey is human language his conception of the cherubim. Whether Ezekiel, when he essays to convey is human language his conception of the cherubim which the Ninevites had perverted to idolatrous uses, and which Ezekiel how restored to its true

consistion of war—though this is happily less the compation of mankind than formerly. There are now fewer wars of ambition, fewer wars of con-cest, fewer wars of avance. yet it does not anquest, fewer wars of syamon. Yet it does not anawer to congratulate ourselves very warmly in
this particular with British India distinctly in view
and with reminiscences nearer home. But we
mark the essential progress of the race in this particular, in the higher regard for the individual
man, for the elevation of the masses. The king
is no more absolute, nowhere rules in the Western seats of civilization as of old upon the plains
of Assyria, awaying millions by a nod. The progress of the race is upward and onward in this particular. Each individual man is coming to be recognized as having an equal right with every other
man, to this rich inheritance which God, the Universal Father, half given to his 'hildren.

And yet the great problem of Modern Society is
mot fully solved. We wait for a time when we
shall witcess the full application of the spirit of

il witness the full application of the spirit of ratianity to the social and economical condition men, when that spirit shall perside every my and every heart. We waitfor a time when brutality and sensuality, as here characterized, shall have atterly faded away, and men shall wear the aspect of love.

But that which most interests us in these disoveries is the corroboration of the Scriptures which they lurnish, which may be illustrated even in minute particulars. We read in Ezekiel conin minute particulars. We read in Ezekiel concerning Israei: "She doteth upon the Assyrians,
her neighbors, captains and rollers clothed most
gorgeously, horsemen riding upon horses. She
saw mon portrayed upon the wall—the images
of the Chaideans portrayed with vermilion,
(when Mr. Layard and Mr. Botta opened these
chambers, long boried as I have said, they beheld
these giaring colors in the dresses of warriors,
such as Ezekiel saw pourtrayed with vermillon
on the walls) "girdled with girdles upon their
loins, exceeding in dyed attire upon their beads,
all of them princes to look to." Such are the
specimens of the minute confirmation of Scriptura allusions furnished by these discoveries. But al allusions furnished by these discoveries. But we have the grand fact that the predictions of field a word are thus fully verified. Ninevel Assyria, triumphed over Israel, led the people of whirwind. We find as representations of actering-rams, belinets, spears, swords, dirks, bludgeous, charlots and various implements of war, and also representations of cities in a state of singe.

The government of Nineven, as we learn traditionally, and as indicated by those discoveries, was absolutely despotic. There are abundant marks in all these sculptures of reverence to the Kinz. The all these sculptures of reverence to the Kinz. The Kinz is represented on the bas-relief, there is the chief point of interest in the battle or the chase. Perhaps he combined the offices of priest and monarch. He is generally found clothed in a long flowing robe, elegantly embroidered, having a girdle and tassels suspended from it, over it there is thrown a shorter tunic, and the head is crowned with a mitre or tiara. Those of you who lave access to the Ribbiotheon Source, published at propessities to idolatry no less strong than others. of the living God. How and why! They had propensities to idolarly no less strong than others, but God had a covenant purpose with respect to them, which purpose should not fail. I put it now to the skeptic, to the unbeliever, I put it to the young man whose mind has been perverted by the reading of such a book as Volney's Ruins: snawer me explain this fact, how is it that the meswer me explain this fact, how is it that the me-morials of such a mighty race, the conquerors of the world have so uttarly perished, only now to be exhamed afterlong centuries, in a few frag-ments, while the living word given to that poor, magnificant, despised people remains in all its original fullness and freshness and power, and furnishes us the most authentic records of the histo-ry of that Empire, how confirmed by these speak-ing memorials. Answer me that fact; explain it on the principles of infidelity.

Finally, we observe that the favor of God is ne-cessary to national prosperity. There is such a

ity was carried into that region, and was conversant of this world.—

Ity was carried into that region, and was conversant of course with Ninevelt took that as the groundwork of his sublime conception; or, what is more probable, I think, whether there had been command they rise, at whose from the beginning a revelation of the cherabim which the Ninevites had perverted to idolatrous uses, and which Ezekiel now restored to its true spiritual import, I cannot, of course, decide. Suf-

And as that voice comes to us, as citizens of ers, a greater than Jonah is here, speaking to you in this living word and from these monuments of the dim Past, warning you lest you forsake God and perish also.

WEREN OF THE ENTIRE-The body of Mrs. Carson, mother of Isabel Carson, buried at Newburgh

region it has been peculiarly tatal among the magroes. The St. Loss. New Eve of the 15th says: The steamer Thomar arrived last evening from San Joseph. Her influence report the steamer Mary lying opposite St. Joseph. Forty seven deaths had occurred on board to that point. In view of the epidemic with which our city is at present acourged, several of the churches have set apart Thursday to be observed as a day of humiliation, facing and prayer.

FROM THE PLAINS—MORTALITY AMONG THE CALI-

FROM THE PLAINS—MORTALITY AMONG THE CALLFORMA EMIDRANTS.—Last evening we had the pleas
ure of a few moments conversation with Mr. Wm.
Bent and party, who had just arrived from Bent's Fort.
The party left the Fort on the 17th of March. Mr.
Bent informs us that the grass on the plains is better
than he knew it before at this season of the year. He
apprehends no danger whatever to the California emigrants from the indians, but thinks they must, owing
to the large number of them, suffer much from want of
grass, water, &c. before they reach their point of destionation.
This party first saw the column of California cust-

grass, water, Acc before they reach their point of destionation.

This party first saw the column of California cuigrants at the junction of Bent's Fort and California
roads, some 18 miles from Independence, there were
about 200 emigrants in the body first met. So far as
traveling was concerned, the emigrants were succeeding admirably, but the cholers was making startling
ravages along the entire column. Mr. Bent estimates
the deaths at from six to ten from each encampment,
and some meases are breaking up and returning bome.

Mr. Bent places no confidence in the report circulated
in the Arkansas papers, to the effect that a greet battle
was lately fought between the Camanches and detach
ments from several other tribes; and suppuses that the
report had its origin in the fact that the Arapaho and
Eulau tribes recently fought and detached the Apaches,
killing some 30 or 40 and destroying about 10 ledges.
A detachment of U. S. draguous lately had two enaggements near Tous, with the Euleau and Araphos, in
the first of which two dragoous and eight Indians; the
dragoons having sustained no loss. Mr. Bent is socous
panied by a fine looking chief named Wars-tori-o, or
the Two Mountains, and his with andson. [8s. Louis Un.
A letter dated San Antonio, April 29, and addressed
to the Galesson Nees, eags:

to the Galession Ness, says

to the Galesson Name, says:

There have not been less than 150 deaths in this place, and counting those who died after flight, probably many more. Business has now become almost entirely suspended and scarcely a Californian can be seen here. I was never in better health, and from appearances you would suppose, never in better aptrits. It is absolutely necessary to be so, or, I believe the whole of my family would sink. But when I go down town in the evening and hear of 4 or 5 persons being dead who were well in the morning, it requires some effort to be so.

The S. Louis New Ers of the 14th says: Among the deaths from cholers in this city since Saturday noon, we are pained to announce the decease of Mr. R. McDonald, for a number of years a broker on Main-st. Capt Jino. P. Moore, of the steamer Monroe, Mr. Eustace, a respected citizen, Patrick Lawler, Calaboose Keeper, and Mr. D. Colver. Several other old and respected citizens have also died. The steamer Marahal Ney arrived last evening from New-Orleans, having on board 120 cabin and 400 deck passengers. Sizeteen deaths from cholers and ship fover occurred on the passage up. the passage up.

the passage up.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—A letter to the Courser, dated Fredericton, May 22, says: This forenoom a frebroke out in a barn in the rear of the Staples' property on Queen at consuming 25 buildings, chiefly dwelling houses and stores. All the buildings on Queen at from the store of Thos Stewart to that of George Ferley both inclusive, together with all the buildings in the rear along the aley to Ring-st. were consumed.

Another fre occurred at St. Johns 20th inst. which destroyed the barn on Mr. Fairweather's lumber wharf. York Point, together with one hundred tons of screwed hay, and a considerable quantity of lumber. The store of W. N. & S. Kimball, Haverhill, Nass. was damaged by fire to the amount of \$1,000 on Tuesday—insured... The steam sawmill in Herman, Maine, owned by John Wilkins, Esq. and Messas. George A. Fair neld and Samuel Jewett, of Bangor, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. Value of the mill \$1,500—insured \$2,000... Three dwellings in Stunawick, Maine, owned by Mrs. Stanwood, Amos Oliver, and John Maloney, were destroyed on Monday week—partially insured.

THE CHEROKER NATION.—The Tableguak Ad-

THE CHEROKEE NATION .- The Tablequak Ad-